

Prayers Nor Tears Avail.

Judge Simonton Stands by the Law.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Judge Simonton entered a formal order of record in the United States Circuit Court here to-day in the Donald liquor case, refusing to modify the injunction order in the Donald case, and refusing to suspend it until hearing on appeal by the Supreme Court of the United States; and affirming the former position of the court that all persons in the State of South Carolina can now import into the State beers, ales, wines and spirituous liquors for their own use and will be fully protected by the court in the exercise of this adjudged legal right to bring liquor into the State for their own use.

Chief State Constable Holley has filed an affidavit in the court in which he "disclaims any intention to wilfully disobey any order of the court or defy or show contempt for its authority."

The assistant Attorney General of the State, speaking for the Attorney General, having assured the bench and the public in open court, that no liquors hereafter imported by any citizen into the State for personal use will be seized by the State constables, the citizens of the State may now continue to exercise this right without fear of any molestation or hindrance whatever. Under the circumstances, this would appear to be a golden opportunity for dealers to advertise their goods in the South Carolina newspapers.

Another New Move.

Suit Brought Against The State Board of Control.

The fight against the dispensary law has taken still another turn, going even beyond the complaint filed in regard to the monopoly, which has heretofore been referred to. Deputy Marshal Thornton yesterday received the papers in the latest case from the U. S. Court authorities in Charleston, for service.

The members of the State board of control are now being sued in the U. S. Court for the recovery of seized liquor. The case is brought by Messrs. Murphy, Farrow & Legare of Charleston on behalf of Julius Lowenstein, doing business at Statesville, N. C., and the firm name of Lowenstein & Co. He sues the members of the State board of control to recover a barrel of whiskey shipped by his firm to Thomas Hartman of Charleston. He alleged that the whiskey was seized in Columbia by parties unknown to him, but who are agents of the State board of control, and aiding in carrying out a monopoly to prevent and interfere with interstate commerce. He alleges also that the barrel of whiskey was worth \$57.38, and the complainant would by reason of this seizure suffer damages to three times that amount. He asks for this amount and costs. This proceeding is in line with the new move made a few days ago to fight the law on the monopoly feature—on the ground that it is violation of the anti-trust law—though the difference in the character of the two proceedings is easily discernible. The only member of the State board of control in the city yesterday was Secretary of State Tompkins, and the papers were served on him.

The State will set up a defense, it is understood, that the State cannot be sued, and that this is in effect a suit against the State though brought against her officers as individual members of the State board; and further, that the constables are not agents of the board, being on the contrary officers created by statute just as a trial justice or any other officer.

A feature of this case is that the liquor in question has been seized by the United States government, and is now in the hands of the government officials, the liquor having been shipped in a barrel bearing a stamp already used. It is stated that a proceeding has already been commenced against the shipper for violating the United States revenue laws in shipping it thus.—The State.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Joe Vendig became nervous at the rumored opposition that the Dallas ministers had worked up against the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, and wired to Stuart, the manager of the Dallas Athletic Club, to know just what the opposition amounted to. He received the following reply: "J. H. Vendig: Don't worry about this end. Nothing outside of a war with Mexico will stop contest. The authorities are friendly. (Signed) Daniel A. Stuart."

This answer so encouraged Vendig that he at once offered a \$7,500 purse for Dixon and Plimmer to battle for at Dallas during the week in which the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will take place. It is believed Dixon and Plimmer will accept the offer. Dixon wants to fight at 116 pounds weight inside ring, and a cable dispatch has been sent to Plimmer, who is in England, asking him if he will fight at this weight.

Telegraphic Briefs.

June 26.

A true bill has been found by the Richland Grand Jury against W. J. Shelton, formerly travelling agent of the Columbia Register charged with breach of trust.

Comptroller General Norton will go to Aiken county to-morrow.

The Illinois Legislature met in special session yesterday under the call of Gov. Altgeld.

The Southern Passenger Association has fixed a rate of one cent a mile to Atlanta during the Exposition.

Bill Stokes, colored, was lynched at Raysors, Colleton county, on Saturday night.

William Myers was convicted in Atlanta yesterday for the second time for the murder of Forest Crawley.

The second trial of the Sullivan-Gilreath murder case is now in progress in Anderson, where it was removed by a change of venue from Greenville.

Senator Brice and the gold bugs are in control of the Ohio democratic organization.

John Barnwell, an old negro fisherman of Branchville, was shot down in his house on Saturday night by two white boys—Frank Byrd and Jew Browning.

The Georgia fruit growers have organized for the purpose of obtaining better freight rates from the railroads.

Trial Justice W. P. Gaillard of Charleston, has been presented by the Grand Jury for public drunkenness.

June 27.

Two men were killed and another fatally injured by a boiler explosion at Walthamville, Ga., yesterday.

Two negroes were killed and several houses damaged by lightning at Birmingham Ala., yesterday.

Two men were killed by a runaway car on the Central Railroad at Milledgeville, Ga., yesterday.

Consul General Williams who has been in this country on a leave of absence has returned to Havana.

The Morgan-Belmont bond syndicate paid the last instalment into the Treasury yesterday—\$6,500,000 in gold. This brought the reserve up to 197,447,855.

Secretary Herbert has decided to remove the fleet of monitors from the James river below Richmond.

Chicago has floated \$2,278,000 four per cent bonds in London.

R. A. Robinson, a popular young man of Charleston, cashier of the local agency of the Virginia Life Insurance Co., has been missing since last Sunday. There are no known reasons for his disappearance. His books have been examined and found correct.

There was a net decrease in the earnings of the railroads of this State during January of \$87,084.41 as compared with January 1894.

June 28.

Valdosta, Ga., was damaged by a tornado yesterday.

There are between twelve and fifteen thousand delegates attending the Epworth League convention in Chatsanooga.

It is reported from Augusta that Patrick's Military Institute will be removed from Anderson, S. C., to Augusta, Ga., if the people of the latter place will subscribe sufficient money.

Dr. Robert Buchanan will be electrocuted at Sing Sing next week.

The pleasure yacht Nephthia, of New Orleans, has been seized by a Spanish war vessel and taken to Havana. The party of gentlemen who were on board are held in Havana. All of them are members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club of Bridgeport, Conn., has declared war against the League of American Wheelmen.

Two persons were killed by lightning near Florence, Ala., yesterday.

The iron and steel business is on a boom. Most of the mills have orders sixty days to six months ahead.

The Irish Home Rule party has appealed for aid to the Irish Americans.

Julius Ruffino, of the firm of Ruffino & Bianchi, San Francisco, was found dead in a pullman car at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday. He had strangled himself with a silk handkerchief. He had over a thousand dollars on his person.

A statement from Washington places the Treasury deficit at the beginning of the next fiscal year at \$45,000,000 against \$70,000,000 last year.

Liquor Commissioner Nixon, in his report of the condition of his whiskey shop, hits his predecessor, Traxler, some pretty hard licks in connection with his loose way of managing the business. In footing up the whole thing the State makes out a dead loss of \$19,000 to the State during the twenty-two months that the dispensary has been running, but, in this estimate Nixon says, no account is taken of the \$62,000 in the State dispensary and the \$87,000 in the county dispensaries which should represent a profit of more than \$100,000 to the concern during its operation. But suppose Mr. Nixon should take account of all the law suits, the Darlington row and other expenses which ought to be charged up to the dispensary what would become of that profit? It would dwindle into utter insignificance in comparison to the \$1,000,000 Tillman said the concern would make the second year.—Cheraw Reporter.

FARMER AND PLANTER

FOOD FOR STOCK.

The Value of Sweet Potatoes as a Substitute for Corn or Other Grains.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier is one of the few leading daily papers in the south that takes an active interest in the practical lines of farm and rural life. In a recent issue the editor discusses at length the three facts (1) western corn is a rain pouring into the upper part of South Carolina by the carload, and will continue to do so until another crop is harvested, and (2) that the cotton farmers pay about 50 per cent. advance on quoted Chicago prices for all the western corn they buy, and (3) that very many farmers in that state will engage in hog-raising and stock-raising on an unusually large scale this year. These the editor regards as sufficient warrant for the widespread interest which is being manifested in the matter of finding a cheap but satisfactory substitute for that kind of "stock feed." The article reads:

We have published recently several important articles on this subject advocating and explaining the value of cotton seed, sweet and Irish potatoes and sorghum cane for feeding hogs. Rev. J. G. Williams, in his letter printed two days ago, strongly urges the economy and other virtues of Spanish pinders for the same purpose. An article which was reprinted yesterday from the Valdosta (Ga.) Times also strongly indorses "pinders"—whether Spanish or others was not stated—and adds some highly interesting testimony to the value of mulberries as an exclusive hog food from April to September. Mr. J. W. Harrell, of Valdosta, as reported, raised 117 hogs on pinders and mulberries last year, did not feed so much as fifty bushels of corn to them, and cleared about \$1,000. He advises planting mulberry trees—at least fifty—on every farm, and if they will feed hogs five months in the year we move to amend by making the number at least 100.

We print a letter from Mr. J. S. Jeffers, of Florence, in which he adds his testimony to that already published as to the merits of sweet potatoes as a food for "everything on the farm," bipeds and quadrupeds alike, but with special reference to its value for feeding stock. Mr. Jeffers, it will be noted, has fed sweet potatoes for several years, and speaks, therefore, with authority. Hog-raisers will be particularly interested in what he says about the virtue of a mixed and boiled ration of cotton-seed meal and sweet potatoes, "and some corn," for fattening hogs; and tobacco-growers in what he says about the value of potato ground, well rooted up by hogs, for growing tobacco.

The part of the letter which will be of most general interest probably is that which relates to the use of potatoes as food for mules, horses and cows. To what is said about feeding them to horses and mules we may add some interesting facts recently obtained from an expert farmer living near Charleston. This gentleman told us a few days ago that he and his neighbors discovered the value of sweet potato as a food for their farm stock about five or six years ago, and were so well satisfied with their first year's experiment that their potato crop the next year was increased tenfold. Since that time they have fed their horses and mules throughout the winter, from October to April, exclusively on a mixed ration, of which sweet potatoes forms the larger part. The potatoes are chopped and mixed with about a fourth or a fifth of their weight of "rice flour"—the cheapest "bran" that can be obtained in this region. Any other kind of bran will answer as well, the object of the mixture being to provide a due proportion of "roughness" with the more concentrated food so as to promote digestion. From a peck to a peck and a half of the mixture is fed daily to working animals, and a lump of rock salt is kept in the feed trough so they can get it whether they want it. The object in chopping the potatoes and mixing them with the bran is to compel the stock to eat both at once. If the potatoes and bran or hay, or other "roughness," are placed separately in the trough, the animals will eat the potatoes greedily and exercise their judgment about eating the less attractive fare, and the digestive and economical uses of the mixture will be, or may be, lost. The important advantages of the sweet potato as a food for stock and hogs consist in the two facts that it has been found to be a perfectly satisfactory substitute for corn, and is very much cheaper than corn. Three bushels of potatoes will fully supply the place of one bushel of corn, and an acre of ground that will grow only a few barrels of corn will grow from 150 to 200 bushels of potatoes. Land that will not grow corn, moreover, will grow potatoes abundantly. "The sandy ridges," says Mr. Jeffers, "are the best potato lands," and it would be vain to say that they are the best corn lands.

Mr. Jeffers, it will be noted, estimates that "one-third of the corn" usually fed to mules and horses in the winter months can be saved by feeding potatoes whole, according to his plan. It should be observed that no corn is fed during those months under the plan we have described. Mr. Jeffers also lays some stress on the fact that the potato ration gives the stock "green food" when it is hardest to obtain. This point deserves particular notice, and also the suggestion that potatoes are far more nutritious than turnips for feeding sheep, though turnips are largely planted in Europe for that purpose. It is the fault of our farmers, not of our farms, that sheep-raising is not a more profitable industry in this state. We may add finally that Col. Thomas W. Woodward, of Fairfield county, has been making some interesting experiments in the way of drying sweet potatoes, and has achieved a notable success already. The product is white and mod-

erately hard, somewhat resembling in taste pop-corn, or "puff," as we remember those articles, and can be readily imitated by drying a slice of potato in the sun. Three bushels of potatoes make a bushel of the dried product, which is equal in value to a bushel of corn for all feeding purposes. Stock are very fond of it, and perhaps it could be soaked in water and afterwards cooked for table purposes. If a process or machine for preparing and desiccating the potatoes on a large and rapid scale can be invented, the product would become one of great commercial value and the south could hardly supply the demand for it.

Necessity of Rotation.

Experiments have shown that it is bad policy to grow corn successively on the same land. Smut and other forms of rot are known to prevail more in corn thus raised than elsewhere. The writer has seen 15 per cent. of a crop lost by "dry rot" where it had been grown successively for three years on same ground. The spores of these diseases propagate in the soil until it becomes dangerously infected, and in that case the evident remedy is to starve out these germs by planting crops that will not afford them sustenance. With a few exceptions no crop should be planted twice on the same ground without some other crop intervening.—Farm and Ranch.

HERE AND THERE.

—The average age of a horse is usually put down at twenty years; the greatest age on record is believed to be sixty-two.

—A farm well tilled and fertilized will always be productive, and if the products of such a farm can be fed to good stock, it can readily be made profitable.

—The highest welfare of all kinds of domestic animals requires that their food be not only wholesome and nourishing, but must be in an available form for digestion and assimilation.

—The quality of the fleece may be greatly improved by taking particular pains to care for the sheep in such a way as to best protect their wool and cause it to grow in the most healthy condition.

—It is not always the richest food that is best for stock and especially so for growing animals. This is shown by the rapid gains that can be readily secured where the animals have good pasturage during the summer, with all stock the cost as well as the results must always be present.

Fooled the Keeper.

A humorous old suburban farmer tells the following story of how he once fooled a toll-gate keeper: "It was when I was a drummer," he said, "and selling goods around through country towns in these parts. I was goin' through one of these old gates, and I slowed up a bit and asked of the old fellow at the door: 'Oh, my friend, do preachers pay to go through your gate?' 'No, sir,' said he; and with a profound obeisance he waved me on and backed into his little room."

"Well, after that I passed through some eight or ten times, when one day he accosted me as I drove up:

"'Good day, sir,' he said; 'what church do you preach at, sir, may I ask?'"

"'None, my good fellow, none,' I replied.

"'What! Didn't you tell me you wuz a preacher,' said he.

"'No,' I said, 'I only asked you if preachers had to pay. I was just a little curious to know.' Well, you should have seen that old fellow's face, as it dawned upon him where the joke came in."—National Tribune.

Cling to Their Names.

People have remarkable attachment to their own names, and it is not often that any one excepting the most hardened criminals makes a change. This is why so few people take advantage of the law allowing them to change their names whenever they see fit. Even when they do take a new name the affection felt for the old one is apt to have a bearing on the new. If a criminal is named George Edwards, for instance, it is apples to dollars that he will change his name to Edward George. They hate to lose sight of their old identity even in the matter of their names.—Louisville Commercial.

Untold Agonies

Every Limb Ached With Muscular Rheumatism

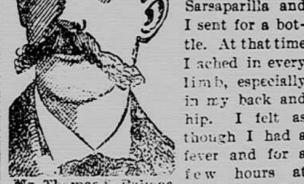
A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The cause of rheumatism is lactic acid in the blood, which accumulates in the joints, and gives the victim such dreadful pains and aches. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid, purifies the blood and thus cures rheumatism.

"Five years ago I had my first attack of lumbago or muscular rheumatism.

I was in bed two weeks. I had a good physician but he did not do me any good. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla and I sent for a bottle. At that time I ached in every limb, especially in my back and hip. I felt as though I had a fever and for a few hours at night it was impossible to rest. I suffered untold agonies. Constipation was not the least of my troubles. I remembered to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and had a decided change in the same. I was able to get out of bed

and in a few days I was on my feet. I am now as well as ever. I have tried many other remedies but none have done me any good. I can only say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I have ever used."



Mr. Thomas S. Palmer, a man with a mustache, wearing a suit and tie.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and is the best medicine for all kinds of blood-purifying and tonic purposes. It is sold by all druggists and is the only medicine that will cure all kinds of blood-purifying and tonic purposes.

Prepared by J. C. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas \$3 and \$4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. Their equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$2 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

\$5, \$4, \$3.50 Cordon, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
 \$3.50 Police Shoes, 3 soles.
 \$2.50 and \$2 Workingmen's.
 \$2 & \$1.75 Boys' School Shoes.
 Ladies' \$3, \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75.
 If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.
 WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY J. RYTTEBERG & SONS.

Paint Your Roofs.

Now is the time to Paint your Roofs, and DIXON'S GRAPHITE PAINT is the sort to use. One painting has been known to last fifteen years.

We sell the Paint, or contract to put it on, guaranteeing satisfaction either way. If you want a book on this subject let us know.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Belting, Oils and General Machinery Supplies. Sanitary Plumbing in all its branches.

THE SUMTER MACHINERY AND SUPPLY HOUSE,

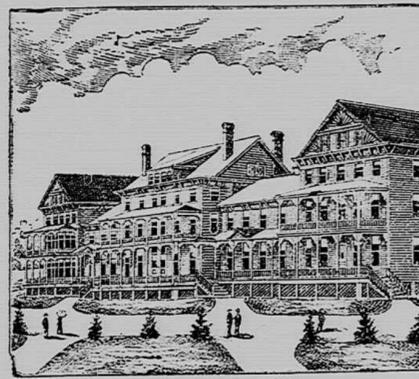
H. B. BLOOM, Manager.

East Liberty St., Sumter, S. C.

March 4.

The Glenn Springs Hotel,

Glenn Springs, S. C.



The hotel has been remodelled and is now double the size of the former building. It has a frontage of three hundred feet with piazzas five hundred and eighty feet in length, large, well-ventilated rooms, with new furniture, spacious ball room, and Italian Band. The mineral water is unsurpassed.

Two daily trains from Spartanburg to the Springs, making close connections with all trains running into Spartanburg.

Summer excursion tickets sold from all points to the Springs.

Glenn Springs Hotel,

SIMPSON & SIMPSON, MANAGERS.

GLENN SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

PAUL SIMPSON, Manager Mineral Department.

T. X. L.

The Excelsior Liniment.

The Great Pain Alleviator,

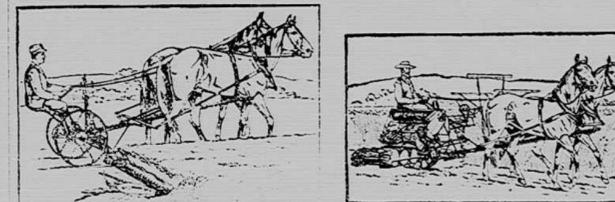
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Cuts, Sores, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, and Lameness, Cold in the head, &c.

Try it, only 25 cents

at the Drug Stores.

For sale here by Drs. China and DeLorme.

April 3



Farmers, Notice.

I take this means of notifying the Farmers that I have just gotten in a car load of McCormick Harvesters, Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Hay Rakes. It is a known fact that McCormick's Harvesting Machinery heads the list. And prices are very low this season and terms easy. Write for Descriptive Catalogue and prices which will be mailed you free of charge.

GEO. F. EPPERSON, AGENT.

Office at Geo. F. Epperson's Livery Stables.

Sumter, S. C.

May 22.